

# THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Tuesday Evening, June 13, 1967

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## SC Grille Will Open Tomorrow

The Student Center grille will "hopefully" open on Wednesday, according to Stanley Ingram, Cafeteria Supervisor. The newly remodeled grille had been scheduled to open with Summer School Registration, but has been delayed because of unfinished painting.

The new arrangement, which features self service drink and salad lines, has been criticized by some Student Center staff as being poorly designed. Mrs. Anne Garnette, Line Supervisor for the Student Center, points to the sandwich bar as an example. Among other problems, the area designed as an egg grille has no outlet for a toaster. There are also no outlets for a soup machine, nor is there room allotted for a hot dog brazier or spreads for the sandwiches. "We didn't have a sink at first," she added, "but they finally put one in."

Other problems Mrs. Garnette forses center around the drink machines. "They can drink as much as they want right here and never pay for it," she said, standing a small puddle of water which had leaked from the milkshake dispenser. She then demonstrated how a bank of refrigerators opened so as the block access to an opposing bank of coolers.

Ingram did not seem too concerned about these fears, pointing out that the new arrangement has yet to be tried in full. He expressed general satisfaction with the new setup, saying it would offer greater service to a larger number of students. He had no comment to rumors that the new grille was designed by an itinerate graduate student from Indiana University.

Ingram also disclosed plans for weekly pizza and steak nights during the regular school year. "We'll also try to have a band in here," he said leaning on an empty place which Mrs. Garnette had identified as the ideal location for some still non-existent ice cream syrup dispensers.

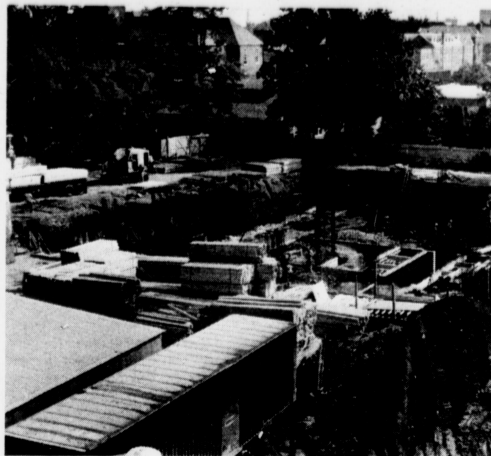
Mrs. Garnette also expressed a wait-and-see outlook. "It'll probably be real nice . . . when they get it finished." A cashier in the cafeteria line had another opinion, however. "Bleah," she said.

## Seminar In Progress

Professional leaders of youth organizations are assembled for a national seminar at the Kentucky FFA Leadership Training Center in Hardinsburg, June 12-16.

According to Dr. Harold Binkley, professor of education the seminar's main purpose is to determine how youth organizations can contribute to vocational education instructional programs.

The seminar will also seek clarification and agreement upon how youth organizations can be upgraded to fit the need of the modern day boy and girl.



Inside the great wall work on the 10-story office classroom complex is progressing rapidly.

## LBJ Aides Reject Honorary Degrees

By FRED M. HECHINGER  
© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK, June 10—United States college students appear to have scored a major victory and forced the opposition to surrender. None of the spokesmen of the administration, whom the students hold most responsible for the war in Vietnam, including the president himself, have appeared on the commencement platforms—either as speakers or as recipients of honorary degrees.

This marks a significant change over last year, when protest demonstrations erupted in many places, notably over the appearance of defense secretary Robert S. McNamara at Amherst and New York university and subsequently, during the year, at Harvard.

While some university spokesmen at the time scolded the students for their discourtesy and intolerance, the administration was persuaded not to test this year the efficacy of last year's reprimand.

As over 700,000 students on more than 2,000 campuses claim their degrees this month, the following facts could be ascertained.

An aide to McNamara told the New York Times last week that the secretary is not making any commencement speeches this year. There was a possibility, he added, that McNamara might accept one honorary degree but he was uncertain even about that and would not disclose the possible source of the degree.

The aide stressed, however, that the secretary gets about 600 speaking invitations a year, half of them for commencements, and that the number had remained stable this year. This would indicate that he, rather than academic leaders, had decided that for the moment silence was the better part of valor.

Last year the defense secretary spoke and received an honorary degree at Chatham College in Pittsburgh and accepted degrees at Amherst and N.Y.U.

At the state department, the Times was told that Secretary Dean Rusk will make no speeches. Normally he averages about 15 speeches a year, mostly

of the college variety and about two at commencements, an aide said. But Rusk had not spoken last June either because the commencement period coincided with the NATO ministerial conference as it does again this year. He received no degrees last year and will accept none now, although he received one from Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas, last January.

No commencement speech by President Johnson was expected, although it was pointed out that the President sometimes decides late and on the spur of the moment to speak, without prior announcement.

The question may be raised whether an apparent surrender to student protests represents censorship—curtailment of debate and diminution of free speech.

Those who disagree with this view, however, point out that commencement speeches are not really part of the process of either education or debate. They are ceremonial courtesies, and since they honor the new grad-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

## Extension Service Reorganized

The Executive Committee of the University Board of Trustees has approved an expansion of the UK extension program. Under the new plan the extension program will attempt to provide specialists in fields and professions necessary to specific geographic areas.

In the past, the program has been largely agricultural.

In order to provide additional services, the Board has established different geographic areas within the states. The community colleges have been designated as geographic centers to implement the new program.

The main goal in expanding the extension program is to provide specialists to deal with the needs of specific areas in an attempt to encourage greater development of resources.

## UL Profs for "Sisterhood"

Last night the U of L faculty went on record as favoring "sisterhood" status with the university citing the proposal as "the only hope for further growth."

Dr. Melvin Greer, chairman of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said the faculty probably would prefer to retain independent status.

But he said the U of L needs money and there is "no evidence of substantial financial support from other sources."

University administrative officials were mum yesterday on the proposed merger between UK and the University of Louisville.

The proposal, made public Sunday, recommends UK and U of L operate as "sister institutions," with each school having its own chancellor. A single president and board of trustees would govern the two institutions.

The proposal, which would require enabling legislation and financing by the General Assembly, also recommends:

- Retaining the names of both schools but adding to them "a part of the Commonwealth University of Kentucky." The community college would also be a part of the setup.

- A 16-man board of trustees appointed by the governor.
- A four-year transition period beginning July 1, 1968, with the state allocating \$9 million to the U of L in the first year and \$48.8 million in 1972.

- Reduction at the end of four years of U of L tuition from \$1,200 a year (the 1967-1968 rate for residents of Jefferson County) to \$280, the present UK rate.

- UK President John W. Oswald, in California this past weekend, could not be reached for comment on the proposal. Three University vice presidents, in all-day meetings according to their secretaries, were also unavailable. UK Provost Dr. Lewis Cochran told the Kernel he did not want to comment now on any possible consequence the proposed plan might have on the University's newly adopted Academic Plan.

The 46-page report outlined six alternatives to the "sisterhood plan":

- Maintaining U of L as a private institution

## UK Prof Threatened

From Combined Dispatches  
An English instructor at the Cumberland Community College has been run out of town by residents angered by the publication of a collection of protest poems authored by his creative writing class.

Professor Lee Pennington had to leave town during final week, spring semester because he feared for his life and no longer felt safe among the angry citizens of Harlan county.

shortly after the book of poems, entitled "Tomorrow's People," was published April 17 and dedicated to Harlan County. The power structure of Cumberland—county officials, ministers and academicians—said the poems

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

- Making U of L a "state-related" school with the state providing a substantial portion of the budget but with local private support continuing

- Giving U of L full state support and a new board of trustees, but keeping it independent from all other state institutions

- Giving U of L full state support and a board of trustees in common with UK, but with each school having its own president and own internal administration

- Giving the U of L full state support, but aligning it with UK as a single state university with two or more campuses, a single president and a single board of trustees

- Giving U of L full state support and making it a branch of UK with the UK president and board of trustees in charge of U of L.

## SEC Lags In Negro Recruiting

NEW YORK—The Universities of Mississippi, Alabama, Auburn and Louisiana State in the Southeastern Conference have not recruited Negro athletes, according to an editorial in the current issues of Sport Magazine.

The chancellors at these universities and other colleges that do not have Negro athletes all say they have tried or are trying to recruit Negroes. "Apparently, they haven't tried hard enough," comments the editorial.

In another case, Sport cites the difficulties encountered by seven-foot basketball star Artis Gilmore of Dothan, Alabama, who has offers from 115 colleges. According to a spokesman for the U.S. Office of Education, "Auburn said Gilmore wasn't good enough athletically, and Alabama said he wasn't good enough academically."

In the Atlantic Coast Conference, whose academic standards are similar to the SEC's, league commissioner Jim Weaver points to a number of Negro athletes on scholarships and says emphatically, "As far as this conference is concerned, race is no longer a question."

"Race should no longer be a question in the SEC, either," states the editorial. "It's time the Southeastern Conference Colleges stopped dragging their feet. It's time for them to face up to the law of the land, or face loss of federal financial assistance," concludes the Sport article.



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# Pennington Run Out Of Town

Continued From Page 1  
are in poor taste and bring discredit to the county and to the college.

All of the poems in the book were written by 13 university students, who selected, edited, and completely composed the contents of the book.

Three poems particularly disturbed Harlan countians. One by Angie Skidmore, a sophomore, refers to God as an "omnipotent book." Another poem by freshman Carson Hansel contains a statement that upon his return to earth Christ will fall in love with and marry Brigitte Bardot. The third one, by sophomore K. D. Petrey, characterizes a sheriff in an unnamed county, as a lawman whose chief activity is the gleeful dispensation of overtime parking tickets.

Pennington thinks the poems are literary offspring of his students and not, as Harlan countians seem to think, thinly disguised descriptions of living persons in Harlan County. He thinks creative writing gives the students a chance to express their attitudes, according to a close friend of Pennington who asked that he remain anonymous. This source also said the book has received the praise and blessing of Jesse Stuart, Kentucky's poet laureate. Pennington is a disciple of Stuart.

Community reaction to "Tomorrow's People" has been bitterly critical condemnation of Pennington. The source said the professor has received numerous threats of violence and that his life has been threatened.

"Pennington and his wife slept on the floor at night before leaving Cumberland because they were afraid their house would be shot at," the source said, adding that the professor would not go out unless accompanied by other people.

Another informed source said

the fact that some of the poems protest against strip mining partially explains the hysterical denunciation of the book by those residents of the community who comprise the monolithic power structure. "Pennington's students started demanding change and the people struck back," he said.

Pennington's status at the college remains unclear as does his whereabouts. His mother, Mary Pennington of South Portsmouth Kentucky, does not know where her son is now nor when he will return home.

It has been widely rumored that the advisory board of the Southeast Community College of Cumberland has recommended that he be fired and that the college's director, Dr. James Falkenstine, has asked for Pennington's resignation. Neither report could be confirmed.

Dr. Falkenstine said the advisory board has no authority to hire or fire instructors. He said the board has discussed Pennington and the poems but has not asked that he be fired.

The college's director said "People have been critical of the book and I think rightly so," but he said he has not called for Pennington's resignation.

"We have academic freedom. Pennington has academic freedom. And the students have academic freedom," Falkenstine said.

But some of Falkenstine's statements indicated his displeasure with the controversy. "We can't grow and survive in a situation of turmoil," he said. "We need to keep peace and harmony in the area and to do constructive things."

Though most Harlan County residents are angry at Pennington, his students apparently are sticking with him. Two student poets who were contacted said they were upset with the way

Pennington was treated.

Jody Gluck of Cumberland, student contributor to the book, said, "He got a raw deal from the very beginning. Most of the students are behind Pennington. It was very unjust."

Another student poet, Jimmy Asher of Whitesburg, said he thought the college administration should back Pennington. "He has always backed the students, but nobody will help him out," he said.

"The people around here are not broad-minded enough to read the book," Asher concluded.

In Lexington, during early May, Dr. Ellis Hartford, dean of the UK Community Colleges, discussed the situation and commented that "the matter of teacher tenure is not something for the general public to decide upon."

"As far as I am personally concerned," Hartford said, "it's not for any outside group to tell us how to deal with our faculty. And I don't feel that anyone should question whether students have a right to raise questions about the world they live in. They have a sacred privilege, a right, and a responsibility to raise questions."

# Degrees

Continued From Page 1  
uates, they should not be insensitive to the students' preferences. Toastmasters do not antagonize the guests of honor.

One penalty for looking at commencement speeches in this fashion is that they are likely to become even blander than many of them have been in the past. In the absence of live controversy, cliches will take over as speakers salute "Tomorrow's Leaders" and urge them to "sally forth unafraid into a world which, though not of their making, nevertheless beckons to them with opportunity and challenge."

Be this as it may, the change of tone, and perhaps of heart, too, has not escaped this year's students. The Columbia Daily Spectator, the university's undergraduate newspaper, said in its report: "commencement speeches are traditionally dull, but this year Columbia and many other major universities have been careful to avoid speakers who would discuss the greatest problem and concern of the day: the war in Vietnam."

Two days later Dr. Grayson Kirk, Columbia's president, did raise the controversial question (in a way the anti-Vietnam students might have wished).

"Someone must ask the awkward questions," he said at the 213th commencement of the institution.

"Will our long-run national interest be better served by further escalation of military effort in Vietnam or by building greater defensive strength at home?"

"Is it in our national interest to prosecute the outer space program, or would we be better off if these billions of dollars were expanded on urban renewal, education or the elimination of poverty?"

This seems the note more prominently sounded this year. And this, in turn, may be the reason why the administration sent out the cabinet's peace and welfare rather than its defense and foreign policy team.

John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was scheduled to speak to at least four graduating classes, and Harold Howe 2D, the Commissioner of Education, to at least three. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, William H. Stewart, the Surgeon-General, were currently in demand.

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# Summer Theater Sets Opening

By DICK KIMMINS  
Kernel Arts Editor

Nothing is as so dramatic as the human drama itself. There are passions no more fervent, hatred no more intense, devotion no more sincere than those emotions found about our very lives. Such a credo was the belief of playwright Luigi Pirandello.

In "Six Characters in Search of an Author," the premier production of the Centennial Theatre June 16, Pirandello presents the viewer with the startling confrontation that reality is indeed, as evasive element.

What are people really like? the play asks. In the business of everyday life, nothing is commoner than the categorical judgment sweeping and assured in its affirmatives. But as we cut a little deeper into the living matter of the spirit, the problem becomes more complicated. Do we ever understand the whole motivation of an action—not in others only but even in ourselves?

The play opens upon the rehearsal of another Pirandello play. The stage manager, the leading lady and man, and the whole stage crew are gathered.

Suddenly "six characters" appear and ask for an author; their drama they already possess. The seeming absurdity of the situation is explained by one of the characters saying "Oh sir, you know well that life is full of infinite absurdities, which, strangely enough, do not even need to appear plausible, since they are true."

Then the real drama of a sensitive Father, an unfaithful Mother, and their children begins to unfold.

Pirandello's work was imitated, perhaps surpassed, by Edward Albee in the play and subsequent motion picture "Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf?" Albee's work, as does Pirandello's, lets the reality of the production involve the viewer, and eventually overwhelm him.

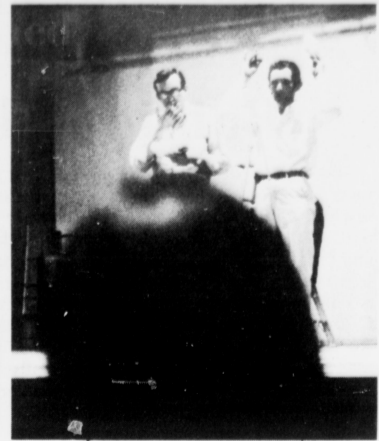
"Six Characters" director, Charles Dickens (no relation), calls the drama "one of the most exciting in modern theater. A master playwright has created an eerie and provocative play that is frightening yet amusing, humorous while very serious."

Dickens agrees that this is not a play for just any audience. "The audience becomes a part of the play," he said, "and must develop a close identification with it. It's not one just to sit back and watch."

"Six Characters" runs June 16, 17, and 18, and again June 23, 24, and 25. Reserved seats are available at the Fine Arts Building box office or by calling University extension 2920.



Charles Dickens, director of Centennial Theatre's premier production, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," addresses his cast before the first rehearsal. "Six Characters" opens June 16. Other performances are scheduled June 18, 23, 24, and 25.



## 'I, a Woman' More Than Just Nudity

By TERRY PARSONS

A man commenting on "I, A Woman" might call it just another sexy movie, but an honest woman must admit an understanding and sharing of the sensual emotions involved. Siv Esruth, the woman, expresses the universal woman's awakening to sensual experience, an awakening that men cannot pretend to understand.

It is sad that this movie which has so much that is true about woman is not a better production. It is full of arty gimmicks that cloud the real story it seeks to tell. One almost feels that the actors themselves are embarrassed at times.

The fault with "I, A Woman" lies not in acting or direction, but in the handling of the story. Both sex and nudity are exploited

to the fullest. In fact, the film is almost overly pornographic several times.

It is easy to see why this movie should not be approved for general public consumption. Its major fault is that it tries to be honest and in the process gets out of hand. It takes the camera into a very private domain, often unnecessarily.

In spite of its faults, "I, A Woman" tells a story that we women know too well. None of us can deny the pride and tingling nerves we feel upon recognizing the desire that burns in men's eyes. We share the same yearning that Siv does as well as her

inner conflict when confronted with sensual emotion.

In the final analysis, perhaps "I, A Woman" is only for other women. Only those men perceptive enough to look beneath the arty facade will learn some of the truths that we women refuse to admit about ourselves.

Because it is so honest, there are many women who will try to escape by calling it just another dirty movie that should be banned. Nevertheless, while a man leaves the theater with an ample eye full of sex and nudity, a woman realizes she has seen a bit of herself mirrored on the screen.

## Fantasy Opera

"A Figment of Hobgob," an opera written by UK Graduate student Doug Cornell, will be presented free of charge at 8 p.m. June 20 and 21 in the Taylor Education Auditorium.

Cornell described the opera as a "fantasy, an 'Alice in Wonderland' step-through-the-looking glass type opera." Written to satisfy a music requirement, the opera will be presented by the Department of Music.

"There are seven singing roles and two speaking roles in the opera," said Cornell. "The plot concerns the competition between a cafe, which is not successful, and an inn, which is."

The singers include Norrie Wake, Melissa Kelley, Luther Stripling, Harry Clark, Mitch Douglas, Mike Sells, Bill Craft, and Donald Ivy.

The libretto to the work was written in collaboration with Bill Gaitwell, who attended Auburn University with Cornell as an undergraduate.

"There's no reason why English can't be used in opera. If the work is originally conceived in the language, then it will have a flow and the melodic nature needed," said Cornell.

Cornell emphasized the increasing amount of English opera written chiefly by Samuel Barber, Gian Carlo Menotti, and Leonard Bernstein.

"In the last 50 years," said Cornell, "the American public has reached the point where the culture is conducive to the support of opera."

Cornell pointed out that the Metropolitan Opera of New York began its recent season with a Samuel Barber opera.

"Hobgob" is not the first composition of Cornell. While at Auburn as an undergraduate, he wrote and had produced a musical comedy. This is his first opera, however.

"I've always been interested in opera," mused Cornell, "if you work long enough in a field,

you decide to which art forms you are best suited. I've always had an affinity for music in a theatrical situation."

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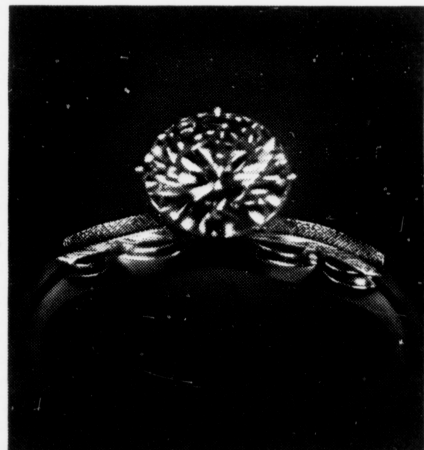
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# Academic Freedom versus Public Relations

The Kemel deplors Lee Pennington's forced exodus from his teaching duties in the English department of the Southeast Community College at Cumberland.

His exile, forced upon him by red-necked citizens of Harlan County, is a lamentable spectacle. No member of a University community ought to have to run for his life particularly when he has done nothing wrong.

Pennington used to teach creative writing in Cumberland. He stimulated the 13 students in his class to write about the community in which the students reside. An all student committee selected the poems to appear in a paperback collection titled "Tomorrow's People." The students decided to dedicate the book to the residents of Harlan County.

Pennington's only other contribution to the book was securing a printer.

The first and to date only printing of 500 copies sold out in five days, though perhaps 150 of these copies were given away free to potential reviewers.

The Bible-belt hysterical fringe was particularly upset by one poem which referred to God as an "omnipotent boob." This very short poem focused on the social, political, and economic ills in the world community. The author suggested that if God put together such a torn and troubled world He must indeed be an omnipotent boob. "Sacrilige!" was the hue and cry from the pulpits which felt called upon to defend God in a libel case as it were. The plain meaning of the poem, however, seems to be that man is to blame for the torn and troubled world we live in. The figurative interpretation of the poem suggests that its author subscribes to a Deistic conception of the relationship between God and man, with God as an absentee-watchmaker.

These same pulpits vibrated with hysteria over a poem which hypothesized that if God were to send Christ to earth again to shape-up the planet that Christ would become so enmeshed in this materialistic world that he would succumb to the allure of Brigitte Bardot whom Christ would marry, causing God himself to return to earth to shape-up this immoral

planet. This poem exhibits sophomoric overstatement with an attempt to avoid trite images in order to make a statement about our very material world. Judaeo-Christian readers recoiled at the choice of images.

The poem about the sheriff by sophomore K. D. Petrey must have really rattled a skeleton in the memory closet, as the following quotation from the May 4 edition of the Whitesburg "Mountain Eagle" indicates:

"The Harlan County Sheriff, Jason Howard, telephoned Pennington demanding an explanation of Petrey's poem. Pennington explained that the poem was literary and not political, but he feels that the Sheriff was unsatisfied by the explanation. According to Pennington, Howard told him, 'You either clear this up or I'll be to see you.'"

Somewhere near the center of the Pennington problem is a conflict between academic freedom versus public relations and the coveted desire by the Cumberland college administration for the goodwill of the community in order for the college to prosper.

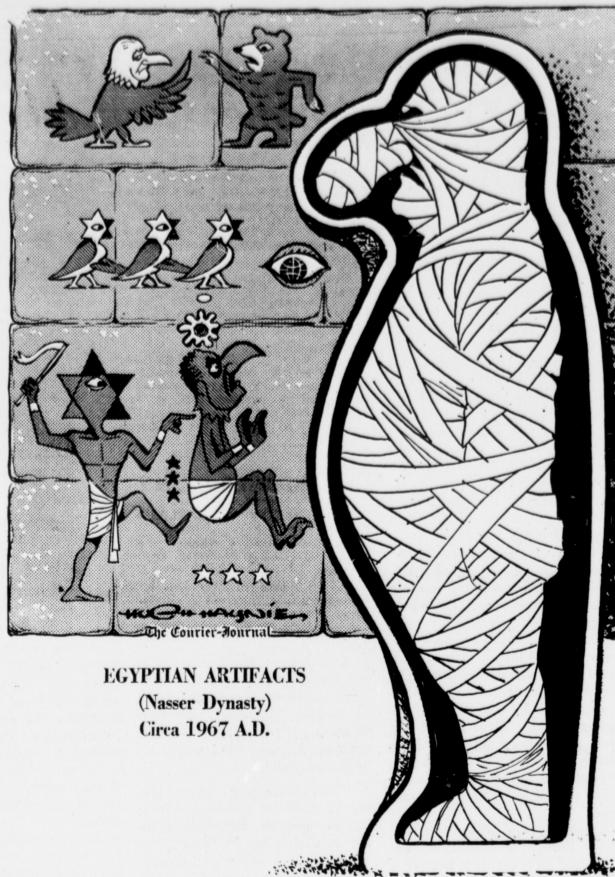
Pennington successfully filled his role in the University community. He set his class in quest of truth and knowledge through reason, reflection, enlightened inquiry, with introspective focus on each student's home community.

The search was fruitful. It bore a book of poems: freshmanish, some immature, and some of questionable taste but all on the right path—honest inquiry into the causes and background of the blighted conditions in which most of Appalachia finds itself.

The good will of a community which reacts as this one did is hardly worth seeking. Academic freedom should never be subservient to public relations. The director of the Cumberland Community College, Dr. Falkenstine, is mistaken in his belief that it is better that Pennington—the boat-rocker—is out of his hair. For Dr. Falkenstine's troubles have just begun. If the red-necks can run a professor out of town then the transition to letting the red-necks formulate the curriculum at the college, choose the texts to be read, and censor the idealogies to be discussed at the college may not be far behind.

Save for one not-to-the point statement of personal support by Dr. Ellis Hartford, dean of the UK Community Colleges, the University has turned its back on Lee Pennington. A new catechism of academic freedom at the University seems to be emerging with this slogan: After Eddington comes Pennington and after Pennington comes Animalfarmington.

Good luck to Lee Pennington wherever he is. Better luck to him wherever he goes from here. Likewise to the university and its community college system, wherever it may be going.



EGYPTIAN ARTIFACTS  
(Nasser Dynasty)  
Circa 1967 A.D.

## Social Inversion To Result From New Grille Design

By DAVID HOLWERK

The Student Center Cafeteria Staff's dissatisfaction over the design of the new grille goes deeper than the immediate functional problems of the new setup. In fact, the prospect of inadequate electrical fixtures, spilled trays, mass milkshake pilferage, and general disorder are pleasant in comparison with the impending battles for student power.

The most serious design error made in the new grille was the relocation of the juke box. For years this instrument has delineated the top of the social order, defining clearly just where the back of the bus is and who belongs there. The dozen tables around the juke box are staked out for permanent possession by the various fraternities and their inevitable counterparts, the hardly-various-at-all sororities.

Beyond this oasis of social activity lies the area of the grille reserved for the out groups of the campus: SDS, Negroes, graduate students, Woodrow Wilson Fellowship winners, and assorted non-Greeks. Occasional basketball players eat there, but only to avoid the mob scene ear-nibbling which they would have to endure at the front of the grille.

Those who sit at the back are the recipients of a desirable cultural deprivation, in that they have no voice in what plays on the juke box. The fact is, of course, that nobody can hear what is played any way, which accounts for the selection of Wilson Pickett and local

talent which is offered; but the ability to participate in the decision-making processes of the juke box defines the social status of an individual.

The seriousness of the relocation of the machine is apparent when one considers the confusion which will result. The relocation will produce a smog of uncertainty, a social inversion which will leave many with a serious identity crisis on their hands. The Greeks will be faced with an unprecedented loss of power in addition to the humiliation of being unable to squander their money in a souped up record player. The out crowd, on the other hand, will be given power which they have neither the experience to utilize nor the desire to possess.

It is not probable, however, that they will give up their new power willingly. Instead, they are likely to guard it zealously, declaring a table blockade to their personal Gulf of Aqaba and keeping the box busy playing a combination of Bob Dylan and the Rolling Stones.

Whether the situation will erupt into armed conflict is, of course, still mere conjecture. It is not hard, though, to picture the massed forces of the Greeks and the Plebeians staring at each other, each individual tensely armed with a bandolier of catsup squirters the Greeks intensely committed to the restoration of the glory of the fatherland and the Plebeians firmly committed to the defense of their newfound territorial integrity.



"Doesn't That Brat Ever Go To Bed?"

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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# Jews And Arabs Were Once Cousins

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The war in the Middle East is an outgrowth of conflicting claims that go back to Biblical days.

When Abraham was 90 years old, according to the Bible, the Lord appeared to him and said: "I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession" (Genesis 17:8).

Abraham had a son named Isaac, to whom the Jews trace their origin. According to the Bible, God through his son, Jacob, with every succeeding generation of Jews.

However, Abraham had another son named Ishmael, from whom the Arabs claim their descent. According to the Koran, God promised Ishmael that he and his seed would be dominant.

Today, the descendants of Isaac and the descendants of Ishmael are fighting for possession of the land of Canaan, which the Arabs call by its Roman name, Palestine, and the Jews call Israel.

This tangled, emotion-laden dispute can perhaps best be understood as a rivalry between peoples who once regarded themselves as close cousins, if not as brothers.

According to one historian, there was a time, not so long ago, when there was "no such thing as an Arab-Jewish problem, when relationships between the two peoples were as normal as those between any cousins."

Istam, the religion of the Arabs, drew heavily on the Judaic and Christian faiths. In sharp contrast to the prevailing polytheism of his day, Mohammed insisted on a single omnipotent, omnipresent God. The line of prophetic descent leading to Mohammed included not only Abraham and Ishmael but Adam, Noah, Moses and David.

The destruction of the Biblical states of Israel and Judah by Assyria and Babylonia, in the eighth to sixth centuries, B.C., led to the Diaspora, the dispersion of Jews through the Old World.

## Pogroms Spawned Zionism

Jewish communities were re-established in Jerusalem under the Persians in the Fifth Century B.C. The Maccabees established a new Jewish state in 141 B.C., but yielded to Roman rule.

Palestine came under Moslem rule in the Seventh century.

The Jewish nationalist movement known as Zionism had its origins in the 19th century in Eastern Europe, where Jews lived under the weight of periodic Russian pogroms. These Jews felt that the Diaspora was at the base of their miseries.

They believed that by returning to Palestine, and regaining contact with the soil that gave birth to Jewish religion, culture and nationhood, they could regain their sense of dignity.

In 1903, Britain offered Zionists an autonomous territory in Uganda, then a British territory, but the Zionists turned it down, insisting on Palestine. As early as the 1880s under Zionist auspices, Jewish set-

tlers began returning to Palestine, which had come under Ottoman rule in the 16th century.

The Zionists saw their real chance to regain the Palestine when the Holy Land became a theater of fighting. Under a British-French agreement of 1916, Britain was to take control of Palestine and Iraq after the war while France took Lebanon and Syria.

Long before the war ended, the Zionists began bringing pressure on Britain to restore Palestine as a Jewish homeland.

The result of these pressures was the 1917 Balfour Declaration, named after the foreign secretary, Arthur James Balfour, in which Britain said she would "view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this objective."

In an attempt to assuage the Arabs, the declaration said it was "clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

## Extremism Became Rife

Under British civil rule, established in 1920 under a mandate of the League of Nations, Arab extremist attacks on Jews were often matched by Jewish terrorism.

Tension rose so high that a British royal commission in 1937 declared the mandate unworkable and recommended the partition of Palestine into an Arab state, comprising two-thirds of the territory, and a Jewish state. This formula found the basis of the partition plan adopted ten years later by the United Nations General Assembly. The Arabs refused to recognize the partition.

As soon as the British mandate ended and the state of Israel was proclaimed in May, 1948, the neighboring Arab states invaded Israel. After several abortive truces, the war ended Jan. 7, 1949.

Under armistice agreements, Israel added 2,380 square miles, mostly in the Negev and west Galilee, to the 5,760 square miles assigned to the Jews under the United Nations partition.

The neighboring Arab countries received more than 700,000 Arab refugees driven from their homes in Palestine. Most of them found refuge in Jordan.

## Border Forays Resulted

The armistice agreements established four mixed armistice commissions, each with representatives of the countries involved and a U.S. chairman. However, the commissions were unable to keep the peace.

Palestinian refugees often stole across the borders at night to take fruit and vegetables from the fields that had once been their own. More serious raids followed. Israel embarked on a policy of reprisals.

An intensification of raids on both sides resulted in the Israeli invasion of Sinai on Oct. 29, 1956. The invasion was supported by Britain and France, which hoped to use the opportunity to recapture the Suez Canal, nationalized by Egypt earlier in 1956.

The Israeli attack was a success. In seven days the Israelis routed 35,000 Egyptian troops, killing 3,000 of them.

## Israel Belongs To The Jews

Editor's Note: Rabbi William J. Leffler is a graduate of Dartmouth College where he majored in Sociology. He was ordained at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and is Rabbi of Temple Adath-Israel in Lexington and counselor of the Hillel Foundation at the University.

By WILLIAM J. LEFFLER

The current crisis in the Middle East has attracted the anguished attention of the entire world, but because of the involvement of the State of Israel, it has a special meaning for all Jews.

Israel is a Jewish State. Judaism is the state religion. Most of its inhabitants are Jews, who have come there from every corner of the globe. Its language is Hebrew, the language of the Bible and the language of traditional Jewish prayer. World Jewry has supported the development of Israel both by charitable contributions and by economic investment. The emotional ties of a religious people the world over to this small nation is unique. There is nothing like it found in any other religion. However the uniqueness of this relationship often causes confusion for both the Jew and the non-Jew.

Judaism is a religion, but the word religion as we commonly use it is primarily thought of in terms of faith or belief. This occurs because the English language reflects our predominately Christian background. Christianity starts with the historic appearance of one man, of Jesus of Nazareth, accepted through faith by the Christian, as the Messiah or Christ. Whether one is an orthodox or a liberal Christian, his primary tie to his religion is through his faith in this man as the Christ, as interpreted by whatever denomination to which he belongs. All further religious behavior flows from this faith, once it has been accepted as the basis for one's Christianity.

Judaism stands in sharp contrast to Christianity in its basic approach to religion. The relationship of faith-belief-religion does not work for Judaism. This occurs because Judaism is not a faith superimposed upon a prior identification, but rather, as the late Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver once wrote: "Judaism is indigenous to the Jewish people and is inconceivable without it. The Jewish people did not adopt Judaism as the Romans, for example, adopted Christianity. They created it. Jews and Judaism en-

tered history simultaneously. Its life and that of the Jewish people are inseparably intertwined."

Because of this difference in approach to religion, we often find confusion. Is Judaism a religion, a nationality, or a race? The answer, once again, is that Judaism is a religion. Only a religion has a theology; only a religion challenges its adherents to work and strive for religious ideals. However, as I have tried to indicate, the word religion as we commonly use it does not encompass all of the many facets of Judaism which are unique to it and not found within Christianity—such things as Jewish cooking, the Yiddish language, countless Jewish secular organizations, and the State of Israel, the historic background of which I shall deal with specifically. These other traits are not found in Christianity and are usually considered to be aspects of a national culture. It is for this reason that Rabbi Mordecai Kaplan has called Judaism a "religious civilization," a definition with which I do not agree, but one which is reasonably descriptive none the less.

With this as a general introduction, let us turn our attention to the background of the present State of Israel. How did it come to be? What is its place within modern Jewry?

To start with, one has to know that within the traditional Jewish prayer book there are many prayers for the ingathering of all Jews to Palestine and for the restoration of the glory of Zion. However, this is a religious ideal not to be realized by man's efforts, but rather to be brought about by God in His own time. (As a matter of fact, there is a sect of Jews in Israel today that does not recognize the political state because it was created by man and not God.)

In the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the nations of Eastern Europe among whom the majority of European Jews were living, were beginning to enter the modern world. One of the signs of this was the development of nationalism. The Poles were declaring themselves to be Poles and wanting their independence. The Romanians were doing the same. So too were the Hungarians and the other peoples of that part of the world. The Jews who lived there wished to be included in these nationalistic efforts also. How-

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## Israel Belongs To The Arabs

Editor's Note: Mohamed El-Assal is an instructor in the Department of Sociology at the University. He holds a Diploma from the Higher Institute of Education in Cairo, received the M.S. and a specialist in Education degree from Indiana University at Bloomington, M.A. in Sociology from Indiana University, and is presently completing work for his Ph.D in Sociology.

By MOHAMED EL-ASSAL

There is little doubt that the crisis in the Middle East will further deteriorate relations between the Arab countries and the West, particularly the United States. This crisis and its consequences are but a link in a chain of hostilities in the area. An understanding of the present conflict requires certain knowledge about the circumstances and conditions which precede it.

Until the second decade of this century the activity of the Arab countries was mainly directed toward their liberation from the colonial powers, namely, England and France. Although most of the Arab nations did not gain their independence until after the Second World War, various national movements were actively embarked on specific programs to achieve independence. The leaders of these movements were influenced by Western thought, and were deeply committed to the ideals of the American and French revolutions. Although membership drew from various social levels, the active participants in these movements were the educated middle class.

While the Arabs were struggling for their national independence from colonial powers, they were faced with another nationalist movement, namely, Zionism, which was more menacing and disturbing to the Arabs. Zionism aimed from the outset at usurping Palestine, the heart of the Arab nations. All Arabs, whether Moslems, Christians or Jews, have always considered Palestine as the Holy land, which housed their religious shrines and which occupied a central position within the Arab world. The present crisis is but one phase of the conflict between Arab nationalism and Zionism. The negative response of the Arabs to the West, particularly the United States, is due to the fact that Zionism has been continuously supported by the

West, whereas the hopes of the Arab nations have been completely frustrated.

According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Zionism originated in Eastern Europe in the sixteenth century. It was based on the belief that the Diaspora (dispersion of the Jews) was the basis of their miseries and that their return to the land of Canaan, of which Palestine is only one part, to establish a Jewish nation would put an end to their miseries. The problem was that this area was inhabited by other peoples. In the first Zionist International Congress held in Basle, Switzerland, in 1897, the Zionists adopted the following means to the attainment of their end:

- (1) The promotion on suitable lines of the colonization of Palestine . . .
- (2) The organization and binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, local and international . . .
- (3) The strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and consciousness.
- (4) Preparatory steps toward obtaining government consent where necessary for the attainment of the aim of Zionism."

The Zionists concentrated their efforts first in Britain because of her involvement in the Middle East. But the British government was unable at the time to comprehend the feasibility of replacing millions of Arabs by Jews in the Middle East. In 1903 they offered the Zionists an autonomous, sparsely populated territory in Uganda, then a British possession. The "political Zionists" promptly refused the offer and started their pressure on the British government by congregating in England in preparation for their "return to the promised land." The "practical Zionists," on the other hand, set out to establish colonies in Palestine.

Frictions and hostilities between "practical Zionists" and the Palestinians rose sharply after the Balfour Declaration in 1917 which stated in part that "His Majesty's government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object." The Zionists took full advantage of this declaration and their migration to Palestine rose suddenly.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 1



Coach Adolph Rupp appears very satisfied as he signs on Greg Starrick, 6-foot-2, 170-pound guard, who averaged more than 32 points a game last season for Marion High School, Ill.

### Basketball Recruiting Successful

Basketball recruiting for this season has landed Coach Adolph Rupp a 32-foot, 1,100-pound package of basketball players. Coach Rupp stated that this recruiting season has been most pleasing, even though one or two more scholarships are available. Representing the combined weight and heights of the five scholarship players, a 32-foot player may not be an overesti-

mation of basketball talent recruited this year. Heading the list is Greg Starrick, who made the Associated Press All-State and other honor squads in Illinois, and became the fourth high school star to sign a full basketball scholarship with the Wildcats during the past two weeks. Bob McCowan, 6-foot-2 city leading scorer in Dayton, Ohio,

last season, was signed to a national letter-of-intent at his home Tuesday by UK assistant Harry Lancaster.

Also scheduled to go through the formalities of signing the national letter this week are Larry Steele, 6-foot-5½ Indiana All-Star selection from Bainbridge, Ind., and Steve Schmitt, 6-foot-11, of New Castle, Ind. McCowan, Steele, and Schmitt were signed to a grant earlier this month by assistant coach Joe B. Hall, who was also present at the Starrick signing, along with Wildcat senior Jim LeMaster.

Coach Rupp also authorized a one-year grant to Wayland Long, 6-foot-6½ former Garrard County High School player who came to the University last season on an academic scholarship and saw limited action in 15 games as a freshman. Lancaster signed Long Monday night.

## Freshman Football Team Signed

Fourteen outstanding Kentucky high school football players have been signed to the UK freshman football squad.

Heading the list of outstanding Kentucky signees is Wilbur Hackett, a 5-foot-9, 185-pound fullback from Manual High School, Louisville. Hackett, who led Manual to the State Class AAA crown, was made honorary captain of Courier-Journal's All-State team.

Also from Kentucky are: Jerry Bentley, a 6-foot-2, 220-pound tackle from McKell High School, South Shore; Hugh Bland, a 6-foot-2, 175-pound quarterback from Bardstown. He passed for 18 touchdowns and 1900 yards in 1966;

David Cundiff, a 5-foot-10, 188-pound fullback from LaRue County High School, Hodgenville. He had 3,400 yards rushing

in his high school career; Rick Deason, a 6-foot-3, 210-pound end from Hopkinsville High School.

Roger Greer, a 6-foot-3, 195-pound fullback from Seneca High School, Jenkins. He was the scoring champ for his conference; Jouston Hogg, a 6 foot 205-pound half back from Daviess County High School, Owensboro. Last year he scored 19 touchdowns and had 800 yards rushing in seven games;

Bobby Jackson, a 6-foot-3, 215-pound quarterback from Seneca High School, Louisville; Joe Loftus, a 6-foot-1 212-pound tackle from Caldwell County High School, Princeton; Paul Martin, a 5-foot-11, 175-pound quarterback from Owensboro Catholic High School. He has rushed for 793 yards this year, 355 in one game;

Don Miller, a 6 foot, 205-pound end from Caldwell County High School, Princeton; Paul Noel, a 6-foot-3, 220-pound tackle from Woodford County High School, Versailles; Frank Rucks, a 6 foot, 193-pound fullback from Henderson County High School, Henderson. He set school records both in offence and defense;

Jim Winters, a 6-foot-1, 175-pound, quarterback from Bellevue High School, Bellevue.

Scholarship signees from Tennessee include: Lee Brummet, Brownsville; Winston Gaffron, Brownsville; Randy Crutcher, Johnson City; Steve Moates, Kingston; Tommy Morris, Chattanooga, and David Roller, Dayton.

Other signees include: Jack Brown, Gallipolis, Ohio; Al Godwin, Raleigh, N.C.; Bob Finnell, Atlanta, Ga.; Clint Ophelkens, Fort Walton, Fla.;

Steve Parrish, Evansville, Ind.; Bernie Schruggs, Atlanta, Ga.; Roddy Wolf, Oxford, Miss.; Don Porterfield, Edgewood, Md.;

Cecil New, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio; Jack Mathews, Montgomery, Ala.; Bruce Sauerby, Langhorne, Pa.; Phil Forjan, Steelton, Pa.; David Hunter, Pine Bluff, Ark.;

Raynard Makin, Hobbs, N.M.; Bill Bartholomew, Levittown, Pa.; Tom Duffy, Levittown, Pa.; John Wolicki, Penn. Pa.



Tom Duffy, a Pennsylvania high school product is among the 37 freshman football players signed for this year.

### Summer Activities

For those incoming summer school students new to Lexington and the UK campus, a variety of summer activities are handy if you know where to look.

Public swimming pools in Lexington include: Woodland, Woodland Park, Kentucky Avenue; Castlewood, Castlewood Park, Castlewood Drive, and Douglas Swimming Pool, Douglas Park, Georgetown Street.

In the county, Idle Hour and Southland swimming pools are the two most available. According to Dr. Don Seaton, head of the physical education department at the University, the University swimming pool, located in Memorial Coliseum, will be available to summer students. have any trouble locating a court as there are four convenient locations within walking distance: Taylor Education Building (3); behind the Coliseum (4); Woodland Park (7), and Idle Hour Park (2).

The golfer may have a little more trouble as most of the local courses are privately owned country clubs. Par 3, an 18 hole par 3 course-driving range, is the only accessible public course in Lexington. It also has a miniature golf course.

The only other miniature golf course is the Arnold Palmer Putting course, 118 New Circle Road.

Eight handball courts are available to students, provided by the University: four outdoor handball courts next to the football stadium and four indoor courts at the Sports Center.

Dr. Seaton also said that the Alumni Gym and the Woman's Gym, Taylor Education Building, would be open to summer students, except during classes.

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## A Jewish State Must Exist As A Haven

Continued From Page 5

ever, they were denied the opportunity and told that they were not of the same national background. They were not really Poles, really Romanians, really Hungarians. They were Jews.

Thus they were forced to ask themselves—What were they? In the nationalistic framework of the day, the only logical answer was to say that they were Jews—not by religion, but by nationality. To bolster this contention, they turned to their Jewish tradition and were able to find much supporting evidence. Every nation has a territory. The Bible told of God's giving the Holy Land to the Jewish People. Every nation has a language. Hebrew was the universal language of Jewish scholarship and of Jewish prayer. Every nation has a culture. Eastern European Jewry had a culture of its own, sim-

ilar to their non-Jewish neighbors, but sufficiently flavored by Judaism to be distinct.

Within this kind of framework, Jewish nationalism took root, with men like Smolenskin and Pinsker beginning to write about Judaism in nationalistic terms, and with the organization of groups known as "Lovers of Zion" who dreamed of settling in Palestine. But as yet there was no dynamic leader for this nascent movement.

The man who was to become the acknowledged founder of political Zionism was Theodor Herzl, an Hungarian Jew, who was the resident correspondent in Paris for a Viennese newspaper. In his professional capacity, Herzl covered the trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was falsely tried and convicted of treason. The virulent Anti-Semitism aroused by this trial made Herzl conclude that if the Jews were not safe from this ter-

rible virus in the most advanced nation of his day, then there was no nation in which they could live in safety. Therefore, he concluded, there must be a "Jewish State" in which every Jew might live in dignity and peace as a Jew. The product of his thinking, his historic work, "The Jewish State," written in 1896, became the rallying cry for the hopes of the "Zionists" both in Eastern Europe and throughout the world.

The following year, in 1897, the First Zionist Congress was held in Basle, Switzerland. Out of that meeting grew the historic movement which culminated in 1948 with the establishment of the State of Israel as a political entity.

This young nation plays a major role in modern Judaism. Its doors are open to any Jew who wished to migrate there. It has been a haven of refuge for the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps,

for the Yemenite Jews who were transported there on "eagles' wings," and for refugees from Arab Anti-Israeli propaganda. Every Jew takes pride in the many accomplishments which have been made by Israel in its few years of independence. It is a charitable concern, where we send money to help immigrants become settled in new homes and begin to live useful lives; it is a thriving young democracy in which all Americans take pride; it is a place of pilgrimage where we can tread the paths of our forefathers and where the stories of our Bible comes alive; it is a political nation for which we as Jews have tremendous sentimental attachment; and it is a country from which we hope our spiritual heritage will be further enriched. For these, and for many other reasons, the continued survival of the State of Israel has a special meaning for Jews.

## Israel's Creation Displaced Palestinians

Continued From Page 5

The flow of Jewish immigrants increased the pressure on the already overpopulated area. "The smoldering Arab discontent with Zionism and with the British policy supporting it came to a head in violent outbreaks." A British committee of inquiry found that "The disturbances were caused by Arab fears of a Zionist overtaking of their country and dispossession of their land, and recommended in a British White Book (Oct. 20, 1930), the restriction of immigration and land purchase or annexation by Zionists in Palestine."

These recommendations were only nominally enforced and the flow of Jewish immigrants and the displacement of Palestinians continued in full swing. This led in 1936 to the outbreak of a "revolt against Zionism and Great Britain which in its proportions

surpassed similar outbreaks and found support in all Arab countries." Another British Commission found irreconcilable conflicts between the Zionists and the Palestinians, and recommended the partition of Palestine. Understandably the Palestinians rejected the partition on the grounds that it was a British scheme for their ultimate displacement. A revolt ensued and lasted for almost two years in which 6,000 Palestinians were killed and an unknown number fled to neighboring countries. To calm this tense situation Britain promised to curtail Jewish immigration to Palestine.

It wasn't until the Second World War that the American support of Zionism frustrated the hopes of the Arabs and led to their disenchantment with American ideals and values. A Zionist Conference held in New York

City in 1942 "adopted a resolution that the gates of Palestine should be opened to unlimited Jewish immigration under control of the Jewish agency, and that Palestine should be established as a Jewish commonwealth with a Jewish army." This policy, known as the Biltmore Plan, was endorsed and sanctioned by the World Zionist Organization and supported both politically and financially by Britain and the United States. For example, in the Spring of 1943, "two British army deserters were given large sums of money and all the necessary forged countersigned documents to steal lendlease arms by the truckload. Apprehended later they indicated that two Jews had suborned them." At their trial, it was "made clear that some large Jewish organization with vast ramifications within the British army was at work. Only

one bullet was recovered. The Jew in whose home the [lone] bullet, along with pads of British Army requisition blanks, was found received a prison sentence . . . and the two implicated Jews were also given prison terms. All the Jews were later released . . . and the Zionists systematically prepared for their post-war 'struggle,' notably by equipping their clandestine armed forces, Haganah."

In the U.S. "the Zionist movement had gained during the war great hold over the 5,000,000 Jews of the United States and the U.S. government under their influence pressed the British to open the doors for unlimited Jewish immigration to Palestine . . . United States resolutions favoring Zionist goals were presented to state legislatures and pushed in both houses of Congress, most of them being passed in routine manner."

Immediately after the end of the war the Biltmore plan was implemented by force and terrorism and was backed and supported by the Truman Doctrine. The Palestinians and neighboring Arab nations were stunned "by the redoubled audacity of the Jewish terrorism . . . Thousands of displaced Palestinians had already begun to seek safety in neighboring Arab countries, and the slaughter by Jewish terrorists of about 250 villagers, half of them women and children at Dair Yasin [on April 9, 1947] precipitated a panic flight from the coastal plain." This but one example. Numerous slaughters and massacres were perpetrated throughout Palestine. The American public was more sympathetic to the aims of the Zionist than to the plight of the Palestinians.

The already overpopulated  
Continued on Page 8, Col. 2

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## Campus News Briefs

Dr. Robert K. Thorn and Dr. Lewis Donohew of the UK school of communications and Dr. Richard W. Budd, University of Iowa, are the authors of a newly published book, "Content Analysis of Communications."

Stuart Forth, director of libraries has a problem with figures, like how to fit 15,000 students into 800 study cubicles at the main library, to say nothing of where to put the 70,000 new volumes and 100,000 documents expected to arrive at the library during the coming year.

Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University will receive his fourth honorary degree when the University of California at Davis holds its commencement tomorrow. Dr. Oswald formerly served as chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology.

As soon as they get a chance the State Highway Department's Division of Traffic is going to install signs in Lexington telling people how to find the University.

Dr. Sidney Ulmer, chairman of the Political Science department, has been elected chairman of the executive council of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research.

Professor George Land has been appointed associate director of the UK Water Resources Institute.

All four members of the newly-organized Department of Spanish and Italian languages and literature have recently published books. Dr. John E. Keller, department chairman, has received advance copies of "Calla e Digna," and Alfonso X, el Sabio." Dr. William McCrary's book is entitled "The Goldfinch and the Hawk, A Study of Lope de Vega's Tragedy, El Caballero de Olmedo." Dr. Daniel R. Reedy has co-authored, with Dr. Joseph R. Jones, "Narraciones Ejemplares de Hispanamerica." Dr. Jones also is the author of the newly published "Una Decada de Cesares." These are the four professors from the University of North Carolina who recently joined the University staff.

WIAS Crusade for Children scholarships have been awarded to 14 Lexington special education teachers studying this summer at the University. Dr. Albert S. Levy, UK coordinator of special education said there are 80 other WIAS scholarship recipients in Kentucky and Indiana.

### BULLETIN BOARD

A history institute for teachers is currently in progress at the University. Robert Hay of the department of history will present a paper on U.S. foreign policy and recent domestic history. Richard Butwell, director of the UK Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce will discuss the crisis in Southeast Asia.

A recital of trios will be presented by members of the UK Department of Music Monday, June 19, at 8 p.m. in the Agricultural Science Auditorium.

Persons interested in participating in the summer chorus should contact Miss Jenness at ext. 2811. Rehearsals are held Monday through Thursday at 2 p.m. in Room 17, Fine Arts Building.

Dr. John L. Margrave, professor and chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Rice University, will conduct the summer visiting lectureship in Chemistry on the topic "Recent Advances in High Temperature Chemistry," June 12-22. Call Dr. Donald H. Williams at ext. 2472 for reservations.

Students, faculty, staff, and research workers are urged to take advantage of the computer program conversion workshop at the Computing Center. Only two weeks remain to convert programs to the new 360 system.

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# Israel's Creation Was Unjust

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neighboring countries were pressured by the influx of Palestinian refugees and were at the same time disgusted by the mounting Zionist terrorism. Arab leaders who were committed to the ideology of the West lost their leadership due to their inability to gain concessions from the Western powers in favor of the displaced Palestinians. Many educated Arabs have lost hope for Western support of the Arab cause and Communist movements thrived on the frustrated hopes of the masses. Leaders who were considered sympathetic to the West were branded traitors to the Arab cause and extremist movements spread in various Arab nations. Faced with this dilemma those leaders took the problems to the United Nations in 1947. The General Assembly recommended the partition of Palestine, part going to the displaced Palestinians and a part going to the Zionists. But the partition plan was unacceptable to both the Zionists and the Arabs.

In Palestine, Jewish terrorism drastically shot upward and was paralleled by demonstrations and unrest in Arab countries. At the end of the British mandate the Jewish National Council and the General Zionist Council at Tel Aviv proclaimed the establishment of a Jewish state to be called Israel on May 14, 1948. This was immediately recognized as the de facto authority in Palestine. Leery about the boundaries of Israel and disturbed by the large scale Jewish terrorism, the Arabs reacted by guerrilla warfare, and unrest and demonstrations swept all Arab countries. In an effort to avoid revolution-

ary outbreaks, Arab leaders under the auspices of the Arab League sent their armies to reinstitute the displaced Palestinians. They knew full well however that their armies which were mainly for ceremony, parades, etc., were not prepared to fight. The West poured arms to Israel and denied them to Arabs. The American sympathy to Jewish persecution by Hitler was fully exploited by Jewish organizations to rally the American public for the support of Israel. The Arab armies were defeated and Israel claimed the whole of Palestine except Palestinian refugee camps in Gaza and Trans-Jordan. Most Americans were sympathetic to the Jewish cause but were and still are unaware of the plight of the Arab refugees.

As a result of the failure of Western oriented Arab leaders to solve the problem of Palestine, various anti-West revolutionary and nationalistic movements overthrew the old regimes in many Arab countries. The nationalistic goals of the new leaders which called, among other things, for industrialization and the establishment of armed forces, were denied by the West. For example, Egypt and Syria were denied arms unless they participated in the Bagdad Pact, and the Aswan Dam loan was rejected because Egypt preferred a neutrality policy. The logic of the West was to maintain an arms balance in the Middle East by which they meant that the armed forces of the Arabs would never match the strength of the Israelis. The Arab countries turned to Russia for both military and economic aid and the influence of the West in Arab countries has been deteriorating continuously.

The current war between Israel and her Arab neighbors has become a contest between the West, particularly the U.S., and Communist countries. Some Arab intellectuals have found Communist ideology very appealing and have come to interpret American values as an attempt by capitalist countries to subjugate emerging nations. The present Arab defeat will simply popularize these interpretations and will most probably push the Arab countries, which are now claiming moderate Socialism, to Com-

munist. In the international situation, this will be tragic to the West. The Zionists may attain their goals by expanding their territory of Israel and annexing parts of neighboring states; the Americans may be jubilant to overthrow some of the present regimes in the area (for example, Dean Rusk considered the Israeli's defeat of the Arabs as a "victory for the West") but in the long run there is no hope that the Arab peoples will ever look to the West for leadership. Every American should now reflect about real losers and the real victors in this tragic war.

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